

JPRS: 4964

14 September 1961

FOR CLOSER BONDS OF SCIENCE AND UNIVERSITIES WITH LIFE

by B. Ovezov

- USSR -

19981218 107

Distributed by:

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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1636 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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## FOREWORD

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CSO: 1878-S

## FOR CLOSER BONDS OF SCIENCE AND UNIVERSITIES WITH LIFE

[Following is the translation of a speech by B. Ovezov in Turkmenskaya Iskra (Turkmen Spark), Ashkhabad, 16 July 1961, pp 1-2.]

Comrades! First of all permit me to greet you, the participants in this conference, and on your behalf, all scientists and university workers of Turkmenistan from the Party Central Committee of Turkmenistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Republic, and to wish you further successes in your activities for the good of our country.

Science and higher education in our country have attained great heights, and occupy a leading place in the world.

The recently-held All-Union Conferences of the Scientists and University Workers which were conducted by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR and the decisions on awarding decorations and medals to the university workers, confirm the importance with which the science and higher education are regarded in the Soviet Union and show the care the Party and government take in seeing that they flourish.

It is really difficult to evaluate the great importance occupied by the science and higher education in the development of our society, especially now -- in the period of the extensive building of communism.

Our country has attained exceptional successes in all aspects of life. Its culture and economy are flourishing and the standard of living of the people is constantly rising. The results of the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan prove that the great program for the extensive building of communism is being fulfilled successfully.

Our prestige has grown immeasurably, and the position of our Motherland on the international scene is strengthening all the time. In October this year the 22nd Congress of the CPSU will adopt a new Party program which signifies the construction of communism.

In the further development of our society the influence of science in all aspects of the people's life will be increasing constantly.

The scientists of our country enjoy the boundless love and respect of the people. And they reciprocate by selfless labors and wholehearted service to the Motherland. The entire world is now witnessing and admits the wonderful victories of our science and technology and

the creative genius of our hard-working people. Successes in Soviet science have insured the leading positions for it in all areas of knowledge.

Our scientists have attained superiority in the solution of problems of the peaceful application of atomic energy, the creation and launching of artificial earth satellites, cosmic rockets and space-ships.

Our native scientific and technological thinking culminated in the flight of a man into the cosmos, which was performed by the satellite space-ship "Vostok" [East] manned by Yur. A. Gagarin, citizen of USSR and a communist.

Soviet science has achieved remarkable successes in other areas of economy and culture of our country. It contributed to the all important branches of material production and to the strengthening of the country's defenses. Our army is equipped with advanced modern technology which can give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Science cannot develop and solve important problems of the society successfully unless it is connected with life and is practicable. According to Lenin's instruction, science "must indeed penetrate the flesh and blood of life, becoming a component part of the everyday life, really and truly." The Communist Party devotes particular attention to the achievements of the unbreakable alliance of science and the practice of building of communism. This makes it necessary for theory to proceed from the requirements of practice and to search for ways and means of realizing achievements of science in technology.

The undertaking of certain important measures initiated by comrade N. S. Khrushchev is a graphic example of the creative approach to the questions of development of science in modern times. These measures deal with the reorganization of the management of agricultural sciences and with bringing scientific establishments closer to production bases. The measures played a positive role in the solution of the most important scientific problems.

Comrades! Scientists of Turkmenistan also are contributing their scientific abilities to the development of the economy and culture of the Republic. Creation in Turkmenistan of an Academy of Sciences with an extended network of scientific-research institutes and the training of the cadres (personnel) in the Republic's institutions of higher education for work in the agriculture are visible examples of the triumph of Lenin's national policy for our Party, and obvious proof that only socialism can raise the backward nations, and insure the prosperity of their economy, science and culture.

There is no doubt that the creation of the Academy of Sciences within this Republic played an important role in the development of science and in training the scientific cadres for the purposes of solving the problems of economic and cultural construction.

For example, our scientists have carried out important work in the research and exploitation of the natural riches of our Republic.

Also, some work has been done with regard to automation of production processes. The Physics and Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences created this year an apparatus for measuring the liquid absorption of ultrasound. Also, our scientists are doing a great deal in the matter of complex utilization of the wealth of Kara-Bogaz-Gol.

The science of agriculture has also made definite progress. Cultivation of new high-yield and stable crops and improvements in agricultural techniques for raising cotton were particularly successful.

The humanities (arts) advanced and the fraternal and international ties of the scientists of Turkmenistan were strengthened. They now make scientific reports at international conferences, and are elected members of international scientific organizations.

Certainly, a lot has been done. In his report, comrade Tashliev has elaborated in considerable detail on the positive results achieved by our science. Therefore, there is no sense in repeating.

All of this, no doubt, is a pleasant fact in the activities of the young science of Turkmenistan. However, achievements of the scientists of the Republic must be considered as the first steps in the beginning of the important work that they have ahead of them.

Scientific establishments of Turkmenistan can and must produce better results than those obtained so far.

Interests of the cause require science to march in step with life and solve the great and complicated problems which arise out of the tasks of the extensive building of communism. Even more responsible and larger problems for the scientists will result from the forthcoming 22nd Congress of the CPSU after it has adopted its new Program. This is the reason why it is important for the scientists and university workers to concentrate their attention on rapidly eliminating shortcomings, and on solving the problems which accelerate the forward movement of our society.

It must be said openly that the serious defects in the activities of the Academy of Sciences, its institutes and other scientific establishments of the Republic retard the development of science, and interfere with the concentration on the solution of the major problems of modern times.

In calling this conference the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and Council of Ministers of the Republic intended to exchange opinions in an open discussion on the status of science and on ways and means for its further development. Such a discussion has taken place. It is imperative that the critical remarks made here are received correctly by the heads of the ministries and departments, scientific institutions and schools of higher education, scientific workers, professors and teachers all of whom should take up the challenge and endeavor to overcome, by working collectively, the obstacles and to find proper means of achieving new creative successes.

Now that our country is entering a new stage of its historic development -- the period of the extensive building of communism --

Soviet science is confronted with new, ever more important, complicated and crucial problems.

Workers of Turkmenistan endeavor, as do all Soviet people, to make their contribution to the cause of creating the material and technical base for communism. There isn't a single collective that didn't enter the struggle for fulfilling ahead of time the majestic problem of extensive building of communism.

Oilfield workers undertook an obligation to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan in the output of "black gold" by 1964, and to give the country 7.5 million tons of liquid fuel. They promised 9.5 to 10 million tons by 1965 i.e., 2 to 2.5 million tons more than planned.

The workers of the mining and chemical industry also decided to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan for the production of sulfuric acid and the output of sodium sulfate, bromine and iodine in six years.

Collectives of the machine-building and metal industries undertook to complete the Seven-Year Plan for gross production in four years, i.e., by 1962.

The power-engineering workers and workers in the food production and light industry also volunteered to accept certain heavy obligations.

Working class keeps its word honestly. It searches for reserves, finds them and puts them in operation. Two-and-a-half years have passed since the beginning of the Seven-Year Plan and the industry of the Republic fulfilled its task successfully.

The successful fulfillment of socialist obligations prompted the collectives of industrial enterprises of the Sovnarkhoz to set up a new goal -- to secure by the end of the Seven-Year Plan an increase of 96.5% in industrial production (compared to 1958), instead of the planned 80%.

As you can see, our scientists will have a vast field for applying their knowledge. Industrial workers of the Republic are awaiting concrete assistance from the scientists, professors and teachers of higher schools (universities), improvement and acceleration of training for technical personnel, help in applying to production modern technology and automation, solution to the problems of increasing labor productivity and production quality, reduction of costs, saving of materials and the development of the petroleum and chemical industries, power engineering and machine building.

The scientists, scientific institutions of the Republic, and, first of all, agricultural science and schools of higher education cannot stand on the sidelines when all the workers of Turkmenistan struggle for the successful fulfillment of these great, difficult but noble tasks. Every scientist can, and must, make his best contribution to the people's struggle for a further increase in agricultural production, and to see if it will be possible to have the supply of agricultural produce surpass demand of the population.

Parallel to solution of large-scale theoretical problems, the above should be the main direction for the creative work of the



scientists, scientific institutions and universities of our Republic in accomplishing the goals of the Seven-Year Plan.

Scientific and university workers should become an avant-gard in the practice of the building of communism, arrange their work in accordance with the vital requirements of the national economy, and strive for further cooperation between science and production and between school and life.

Soviet Turkmenistan possesses mineral resources and inexhaustible reserves of free solar and wind energy. It is a matter of honor for the scientists and university workers to make these gifts of nature serve mankind, and to insure a fuller and more rational utilization of the natural resources; this should result in a rise for all branches of industry beginning with petroleum, gas and chemicals.

The main tasks of the workers in the natural sciences are to reveal the regular patterns in the formation and distribution in the earth's crust of minerals, to ascertain the most progressive methods for their exploration and extraction, study and apply in production the most modern technological processes, create new assemblies which utilize solar energy and wind-generated power and insure the application of semiconductors, automation and telemechanization in production processes.

Of great importance in this Republic are the problems of anti-seismic construction. The scientists must channel their investigations to the study of the nature of earthquakes and their connection with other physical processes within the earth's crust, to the search for criteria in the prognoses of this phenomenon, to a scientifically-based seismic division of areas and to the development of seismic construction of buildings and other structures.

Agriculture has an important task ahead.

In response to the decisions made by the January Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, in considering the new tasks set up for agriculture and in aiming at a worthy greeting of the 22nd Congress CPSU, the kolkhoz workers as well as workers on the Sovkhozes, experts in agriculture and water control, Party workers of the Soviet and agricultural organs of Turkmenistan, reconsidered the previously accepted socialist obligations, and drafted concrete measures for a further increase in the production of farm produce.

The Republic's 1961 (and following years') production and sales to the government will be increased to the following quantities (in thousand tons):

| PRODUCTION | Production of agricultural produce: |                  | Government purchases of agricultural produce: |                  |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
|            | In 1961                             | Following years: | In 1961                                       | Following years: |
| Raw cotton | 500                                 | 600              | 500   | 600              |
| Hemp       | 19                                  | 22               | 19  | 22               |

(Chart continued on next page)

| PRODUCTION  | Production of agricultural produce: |                  | Government purchases of agricultural produce: |                  |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
|   | In 1961                             | Following years: | In 1961                                       | Following years: |
| Grain   | 120                                 | 280              | 16  | 35               |
| Vegetables  | 155                                 | 217              | 44  | 56               |
| Cucumbers, squash   | 210                                 | 260              | 34  | 63               |
| Fruits and berries  | 17                                  | 32               | 6.5   | 12               |
| Grapes  | 39                                  | 78               | 17  | 30               |
| Silk  | 2.33                                | 2.5              | 2.33  | 2.5              |
| Meat (production in slaughter weight, purchases in live weight) | 57                                  | 90               | 44  | 65               |
| Milk  | 177                                 | 260              | 50  | 90               |
| Wool  | 16.3                                | 19               | 16.2  | 18               |
| Eggs (in million pieces)  | 81                                  | 128              | 17  | 28               |
| Astrakhan fur (in thousand pieces)                              | 1,200                               | 1,300            | 1,200   | 1,300            |

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses must be helped in discovering and utilizing of existing reserves. This would assist in the successful fulfillment of the goals set before agriculture for increasing the production and, consequently raising the prosperity of the people.

Today, scientists have no nobler task than this one.

Cotton-growing and astrakhan-breeding are two main nationwide directions in specialized agriculture which are closely connected with land irrigation.

Construction of the Kara-Kum Canal opens up broad possibilities for the further development of agricultural production. In this area, scientific workers and university professors must offer scientific proposals for maximum utilization of water resources, rational distribution and assimilation for the areas of irrigated lands, improvement of cotton crops (especially of the fine-stapled variety), and improvement in the breed of astrakhan sheep.

Social science workers are confronted with exceptionally serious tasks. It is the duty of historians, literary workers and critics, philosophers, lawyers and other scientists to undertake penetrating basic research to reveal the colossal historic progress in the life of our people, its gigantic leap from patriarchal and feudal backwardness to the heights of social progress, which was possible only under the leadership of Communist Party and as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the victorious building of socialism and communism.

Economic science has before it an important task of the creative generalization of the experiments in economic and cultural construction,



the investigation of new vital problems in the general bases, the necessity for the development and placement of the most important branches of national economy, primarily petroleum, natural gas and chemical industry, and the agriculture of the Republic.

By the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist teachings, the workers and professors of humanities and arts must search closely and find those new phenomena and processes which are daily born in our life in the headlong movement towards communism. On the other hand, the scientists and professors working in the area of humanities and arts must unceasingly expose, from the Marxist-Leninist point of view, the slander of the bourgeois and revisionist falsifiers.

In order not to become stale, the scientists and university workers must constantly replenish their knowledge, raise their ideological and theoretical standards, and improve the quality and substance of scientific monographs and dissertations.

Training of scientific cadres, engineers and technicians is extremely important during the present stage of development in the building of communism.

In this connection the main task of professors and university teachers is improvement of general theoretical, technical, and economic training of Soviet specialists and the formation of highly-qualified workers, who aided by production labor would be able to insure the further development of the Republic's economy and culture republic.

At this stage, another task of the first magnitude is the training of highly-qualified cadres of technical intellectuals. The part played in this problem by the universities of the Republic is great and noble. We must produce properly trained specialists, theorists in physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, engineering and technology, etc. Such personnel are needed in industry, agriculture, and the educational institutions of the Republic.

An important role in this must be played by professors of the Turkmenskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet [Turkmen State University] imeni A. M. Gor'kiy and Turkmenskiy Gosudarstvennyy Pedagogicheskiy Institut [Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute] imeni V. I. Lenin. They must provide the training of well-educated teachers who could with honor translate into practice the law "for strengthening the bonds between school and life and of further development of the system of people's education in USSR" and instill in children the love for work and a yearning for knowledge.

The Republic needs specialists who can insure the further development in agricultural production. In this respect, great assistance can and must be given by the professors of Turkmenskiy Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy Institut [Turkmen Agricultural Institute] imeni M. I. Kalinin. They must direct their endeavors to improving the caliber of training for agriculturists, live-stock experts, veterinarians and engineers who could insure the further elevation of agriculture and, first of all, in cotton-growing, the silk

industry, and stock-raising; achieve a high degree of mechanization in production methods in irrigation construction as well as in other areas of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

The Turkmen people achieved marked successes in the matter of public health of the workers. Socially dangerous diseases are completely liquidated. Insofar as the public medical service is concerned, Turkmenistan of today has surpassed many leading capitalist nations. However, there is still lack of doctors in the cities and villages.

The Collective of the Turkmenskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut [Turkmen State Medical Institute] imeni Stalin must show maximum care in training highly-qualified physicians for all branches of medicine who will be armed with the most modern achievements in medical science and able to exercise great care in protecting and improving the health of the workers.

Correspondence courses and evening colleges should join in the training of specialists for the national economy of the Republic.

The main task of the schools of higher education is bringing up the students in the spirit of high principles of communist ethics, whole-hearted service to the people, love for work and implacable hatred for bourgeois ideology.

The scientific and university workers of Turkmenistan, as well as all scientists of our country, have accepted with a sense of great satisfaction the important resolutions of the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR "on the measures to be taken to coordinate the scientific and research work in the country with the activities of the Academy of Sciences" and "on the steps to be taken to improve the training of the scientific and science professorial personnel." These resolutions are being accepted as a new great concern of the Party and government for the well-being of the science and schools of higher education.

Our scientists and university workers hasten to reciprocate this exceptional attention of the Party and government by scientific work directed toward the perfection of technology, methods and organization of production and the further development of science and culture.

Scientists and university workers of Turkmenistan, in cooperation with production workers are called upon to develop scientific tasks and proposals directed towards research of new sources of energy, mineral and organic raw materials, creation and application of new technological production processes, perfection of technology and techniques of production and the achievement of complete mechanization and automation of production processes in all branches of national economy.

Comrades: The Party and government have always displayed great care for the Turkmen people and for the prosperity of the Turkmen land. The happy news has been received about the construction of the third stage of Kara Kum Canal which was included in the list of most important projects of our country. This construction commenced

last March and we will accelerate it further. At present, Central Committee of Turkmenistan Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Republic are preparing measures which will permit bringing the water of Amu-Dar'ya to Ashkhabad by 1962. We have a collective of fairly experienced hydraulic constructors and the necessary domestic techniques. We have everything that is required to expedite the construction.

We believe that the workers of Ashkhabad and the collectives of industrial enterprises of the Republic's capital will participate energetically in the construction of the third stage of the Kara Kumuk Canal. All of the above gives us reason to hope that citizens of Ashkhabad will receive the water from Amu-Dar'ya by 1962.

Comrades: Some of the scientists present here told us that recommendations of scientific organizations are not always applied in production. This is an unfortunate occurrence and should not take place.

Recommendations of the science should not be disregarded. And yet we have such tendencies. Here is an example.

You know that we obtain water through hard work; on the other hand nature has rewarded us with sun, and nobody can deny this.

A group of scientists came here in 1960 to help in the solution of the problem of utilizing solar energy. Comrade Baum, a famous scientist in our country, headed the group. Devices for utilizing solar energy were pronounced positively suitable for obtaining fresh water. Such installations are badly needed in our circumstances and particularly in the areas of remote cattle pastures and for the shepherds.

In recognition of the value of such installations the Council of Ministers of the Republic instructed the Sovnarkhoz and the Academy of Sciences in January last year to organize experimental stations for testing the installations for obtaining fresh water by means of solar equipment. According to the instructions the sovarkhoz was obligated to use the drawings of the Physics and Technical Institute, to consult with the Energetics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR and to construct (by 1960) an experimental series of slabs (kitchens), solar freshwater distilleries of the hotbed type with the capacity of 70-100 liters of distillate a day, and solar freshwater distilleries of 10-15 liter daily capacity of distillate for providing fresh water for the shepherds at remote pastures.

The Gosplan was advised to provide in 1960 the required funds and materials for the construction of heating devices for the distilleries.

However, both the Sovnarkhoz and the Gosplan proved to be wholly irresponsible in the matter and did nothing at all.

This is how scientific proposals and recommendations are applied. With such an attitude towards scientific proposals we will not be able to move ahead. And this is intolerable. Science is called upon to assist our movement in its advance.

Since the heads of the organizations concerned are apparently not willing to do this voluntarily, it is obvious that the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers will have to interfere and call on the carpet the irresponsible people who disregard recommendations of science.

Comrade Ovezov talks further about the important work being done by plant breeders who raised wilt-resistant fine-stapled cotton which is already widely used on the kolkhozes of Maryyskaya Oblast'.

It must be pointed out that the wilt-resistant type of cotton has saved Maryyskaya Oblast' this year. As we know, over 35,000 hectares of crops were contaminated by wilt disease. This year 10,000 hectares were sown with wilt-resistant cotton and we are thinking about using this type exclusively next year. Thus the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Maryyskaya Oblast' will get rid of the wilt disease.

Our scientists should offer more such suggestions and recommendations.

Comrade Maksimenko correctly observed here that the problem of seed-growing in this Republic has not been solved.

Indeed, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Republic sow many kinds of cotton. The Maryyskaya Oblast' alone sows 11 different types of fine-staple cotton.

In this business it is necessary to come to a common denominator and take 2 or 3 of the best types.

Comrades: The main portion of our scientific workers are doing their utmost to live up to the trust placed in them by Soviet people, Party and government. Most of the scientists are working very well. However, we must admit the fact that there are, among scientists -- luckily, very few, and just single individuals -- some who came to science not for creative work, but to get a job. I have already said that they are in a minority. Well, the majority must influence the minority. We have such individual so-called scientists who have not done a thing for science after graduating from the university.

Some of them have become so used to inactivity that they get offended when approached on the subject of creative work.

It is necessary for the collective to exert some influence over such individuals and try to determine once again whether they are capable of doing scientific work. It might be advisable to use them in aiding experienced scientists. It can then be determined whether or not such a comrade is capable of scientific work.

There are many talented scientists in our Republic who are devoted to science. Take, for example, Academician B. L. Smirnov. He conducts important scientific work of international significance in spite of the fact that he is 70 years old and has been gravely ill and bedridden for years. He accomplished a complete translation from Sanskrit of the ancient Indian epoch "Makhabkharat." Five volumes have already been published and the sixth volume is underway.

This is indeed a scientist who devotes to science all his energy and knowledge.

Here is another example. Poplevin has been carrying a title of corresponding member of the Republic Academy of Sciences for many years. His only occupation is systematic drinking. However, the Academy does not react in any way and cannot muster sufficient courage to fire him from the Academy because there is no such clause in the Statute of the Academy.

Such a situation cannot be tolerated. If separate paragraphs of the Statute contradict the interest of the cause then they should be changed.

Comrades: Present among us are leaders of the Party organs from the rayons and oblast's. I would like to call their attention to the fact that Party work is weak in many scientific establishments and universities. They do not properly look into the matter of the actual political education of scientific cadres and students.

Party organs must assist scientific establishments and universities and, at the same time, must strictly hold them responsible for the implementation of the goals set for them. It is necessary for the Party workers to maintain close contact with the scientific research institutes and universities, visit them and always be kept informed of their life and activities.

Comrade Ovezov further told us of a decision of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic to relocate the agricultural scientific establishments and universities in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This is being done in order to bring science closer to production.

The majority of scientists have accepted this imperative demand of life and are preparing to work in new places. However, there are persons who are trying to find excuses to remain in the capitol.

What can you say about such people?

You can say that if he is a real scientist, if he loves his profession, he will go where the situation and life require him to be. He will go anywhere. But if they are our temporary fellow travelers, who came to science only for the purpose of earning a living and if they fall off at encountering the first difficulty -- science will only benefit. And we will not feel sorry for such people.

Training of personnel is being intensified each year and new reinforcements of young scientists arrive constantly. They will help us.

Comrade Ovezov further pointed out that training of scientific workers from among native women of our Republic is inadequate particularly in the lack of degree holders. We have many talented women and girls and they must be induced to work in science.

Comrade Ovezov also pointed out the abnormal condition where some scientists remain candidates of science for years, and do not bother to go further to try and obtain a degree. The Presidium of



the Academy must take a serious look into this problem of training doctors.

Comrade Ovezov says it would be right for our experienced scientists -- such as comrades Kulebyayev, Maksimenko, Samarkin and others -- to train from 5 to 10 post-graduate students each. This applies not only to those whom I mentioned here, but to all scientists of the Republic. However, most rigid selection must be conducted. Only the most gifted and bright young men must be chosen and priority should be given to those working on production in industry, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Comrade Ovezov criticized the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture for delaying the reconstruction program. Having set up experimental show farms the Ministry does not worry about their upkeep. These experimental farms have not commenced, as yet to disseminate scientific achievements and advanced experiments, and do not advise the kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the methods of agricultural production.

Some of experimental farms are still without personnel. This work must be completed as early as possible, and experienced scientists must be sent to these farms.

At the same time the Ministry should see to it that its experimental farms are indeed exemplary in every respect. Then the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be more receptive to the recommendations of scientific establishments.

Comrades: The problem of coordinating operations in scientific institutions is not yet resolved. The Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the Council of Ministers are working on this problem right now. There is no doubt that we must have a coordinating agency. We believe this agency must be small and operative. We will not fail to consult you when the forms of coordination have been worked out.

The speakers at this conference have made many valuable proposals and critical remarks. The Gosplan, ministries, departments, sovnarkhoz and Academy of Sciences should study all of these suggestions carefully and draft the measures for their implementation. We must see to it that every comrade who spoke here knows what is being done about his suggestions.

Comrades: We are deliriously happy that we live and work during the great epoch of the formation of a communist society, during the epoch of the triumph of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. But the bright future is even more beautiful.

For the sake of this future the scientific workers, and university professors gladly devote all their strength, knowledge, energy and talents to the cause of fulfilling the program of building the communism and for greeting the 22nd Congress of the CPSU by new achievements in science and by training young specialists.

The collective of scientific workers and universities of our Republic is healthy and hard-working. We have good scientists, of whom



professors and teachers who are capable of solving the large and complicated problems set before them by the Party and government. The workers of Turkmenistan value and respect their own scientists, are proud of them and trust that by their inspiration and creative work and by the new discoveries they will help in successfully completing the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan and appropriately meet the 22nd Congress of our Party.

Our people, Party and government give, and will continue giving everything that is necessary for our scientists and professors so as to make their work fruitful and to enable them to solve the most difficult and complicated problems.

The Central Committee of Turkmenistan Communist Party and Council of Ministers of the Republic are sure that the scientists, university professors and teachers, and the specialists of Turkmenistan will make their fitting contribution to the building of communism.

Permit me once again to wish you new successes in your creative research for the glory of our great Motherland!